VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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FRONTIERS of TYROL, March 12.

The force which the French are collecting on all sides to commence their operations against the Auſtrians in Tyrol and Friuli, has now increaſed to 80,000 men. A deciſive battle may ſoon be expected. The French, who ſeem to intend to act in four columns, continually advance with increaſed ſtrength; while the Auſtrians, retreating, have taken ſome ſtrong poſitions on the rivers Livenzo and Tagliamento.

An action of ſome importance has taken place on the Piava, between the French and Auſtrians, the iſſue of which has been unfavorable to the imperial arms. The Auſtrians can no longer diſpute the paſſage of the Piava, and have drawn off the greater part of their troops, and wait for reinforcements before they begin to act offenſively.

Buonaparte is arrived at Verona from Bologna, by the way of Mantua, and taken his head-quarters behind all the poſitions of the French troops, in a ſituation to obſerve both Tyrol and Friuli.

According to ſome accounts, he has complained of the partiality which the Venetian republic manifeſted for Auſtria, threatening at the ſame time to treat the Venetian territories in an hoſtile manner. This had the effect, that Venice conſented to pay a million of Zechins, to be treated as a neutral power.

LONDON, April 3.

On Saturday arrived the mail from Hamburg due Wedneſday, but it brings no other news or importance than as confirming the former advances of the preparations making to open the campaign both in Italy and on the Rhine.

We can contradict in the moſt poſitive terms the inſinuation thrown out in a morning paper of Saturday, that the emperor of Ruſſia would be a quiet ſpectator of the diſmemberment of Germany by the king of Pruſſia and the French republic, provided his majeſty was permitted to take poſſeſſion of Holſtein. We are perſuaded that his imperial majeſty of Ruſſia will not only diſcountenance any ſuch project of his Pruſſian majeſty, but even attack his dominions in Poland ſhould he dare to thwart the operations of the allies, or depart from his neutrality.

So far from this being the caſe, the laſt Hamburgh mail brings advice that the emperor of Ruſſia has declared himſelf in favor of the Germanic conſtitution, and is determined to reſiſt by an active interference in the war, any attempts that might be made to violate it. His Britannic majeſty, as elector of Hanover, has anſwered in a manner very ſatisfactory to the Auſtrian cabinet, a letter addreſſed by the imperial court to the electors, to caution them againſt juſtifying the conduct of Pruſſia in Franconia.

On the 6th of February, the emperor's miniſter preſented a very preſſing reſcript to the Diet, which among other things, contains the following:—After ſtating that the danger to the independence of the Germanic empire became imminent immediately after peace was made by Pruſſia, and a line of demarcation and neutrality drawn, the reſcript proceeds in the following remarkable manner:

"His majeſty has repeatedly appriſed the ſtates of the empire, and particularly the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, of their danger. He has endeavored to convince them, that their eventual exiſtence as independent ſtates was threatened, that projects of ſecularization were ſecretly forming, and that it was apparently in contemplation to grant an indemnity to the eccleſiaſtical ſtates, with a view to compel the emperor of Germany, divided, and incapable of defending itſelf, to accept this ſacrifice as the principal baſis of the terms of peace; and this object is attempted to be accompliſhed by a junction and co-operation of the power of France with the proteſtant intereſt dependant upon Pruſſia."

The reſcript then goes on to ſtate, that all the negociations for peace entered upon at Paris have proved that the ſecularization of the eccleſiaſtic ſtates is an object which the French have always had in view.

It appears by letters from Bolzen, of the 9th ult. that in the affair of the 2d, near St. Micoell, on the Lavis, the French, ſo far from obtaining any advantage, as was ſtated in the laſt Paris papers, were repulſed by the Auſtrians with a conſiderable loſs in killed, wounded and priſoners.

Two columns of the imperial troops ſent from the Rhine to Italy, are arrived at Tyrol. The third column is headed by the Prince of Orange.

Letters from Tyrol of the 10th ult. ſtate that general Buonaparte is arrived at Trent, and makes the neceſſary preparations to penetrate into that country; the Auſtrians on the other hand adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures to repel his attack.

The accounts reſpecting the embargo in the ports of France, are confirmed. A Pruſſian boy, that ſailed from Dover on Wedneſday laſt for Calais, was forced to return to England, and not one paſſenger was permitted to land on the French coaſt.

The greateſt diſpatch is uſed in victualling, &c. Lord Bridport's ſquadron for ſea. In addition to the force with which he returned to Portſmouth on Thurſday, it is ſaid, he is to have nine freſh ſhips for his enſuing cruize, making in the whole, 23 ſail of the line.

April 4.

We have very lately underſtood from the moſt reſpectable authority, that the offer of his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales to go to Ireland, was ſuggeſted to him by ſome nobleman in the ſiſter kingdom, who in a letter to the prince reſpecting the affairs of Ireland, gave it as their opinion, that if his majeſty were to permit his royal highneſs to go over there for a ſhort time, and to be the bearer of ſome conciliatory propoſitions, they were perſuaded that ſuch a meaſure would effectually remove the preſent diſcontents. This letter his royal highneſs ſent to Mr. Pitt, offering his ſervices, which after a mature conſideration, were declined in the moſt reſpectful manner.

We have reaſon to know, however, that there was not a little intrigue employed throughout this buſineſs. The Prince of Wales was firſt ſtimulated by a very flattering letter addreſſed to him, to make an offer of his ſervices to the miniſter to go to Ireland. The making of the offer implied an inclination of courſe in his royal highneſs to take upon himſelf the important truſt, and a refuſal, however reſpectfully given, might poſſibly give offence to the prince, in which caſe the heir apparent would be leſs cordially diſpoſed towards the king's ſervants, if ill diſpoſed before, it would add to the ill humour. Every thinking man, however ſees the neceſſity that the two parties ought at this moment, more perhaps than at any other, to be indiſſolubly united, not only for the ſake of that common intereſt which ought to unite men who are expoſed to our common danger, but for the honor, the intereſts, and even for the ſafety of the country.

The embargo laid on the ſhipping in the French ports is to continue until the 20th of May, as our readers will perceive from the following order, delivered to the captain of the Pruſſian boy, which returned to Dover, from Calais on Friday laſt, by a perſon ſent by the municipality of the latter commune, to prohibit his entering the port. It appears that the embargo has not been laid on for the purpoſe of concealing any preparations going at Dunkirk, but is connected with the elections, as it is to expire on the 20th of next month, the day when the renewal of the legiſlative body will be effected.

"Miniſtry of the general police of the republic, liberty, equality.

Extract from the regiſter and deliberations of the executive directory.

"Paris, 27 Ventoſe, (17 March) 5th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible.

"The executive directory reſolves, that all communication between France and England, particularly by the ports of Dieppe and Calais, ſhall be proviſionally ſuſpended to the 1ſt Prairial next, (May 20th.) The miniſters of general police and the marine are charged with the execution of the preſent arrret.

(Signed) "Rewbel, Preſident.
"La Garde, Sec. Gen.
"Cochon, Min. of Gen. Police.
"Dubourg, Sec. Marine."

April 5.

Late laſt night arrived the Hamburgh mail, due laſt Sunday. We have only room to make ſome ſhort extracts from our private correſpondence, which is ſo far material, as it confirms the accounts we have uniformly given of the ſincere diſpoſition of the emperor of Ruſſia towards the allies, and of his determined reſolution to over-awe the king of Pruſſia either from taking any part with the French, or from carrying his intentions into effect of ſecularizing part of Germany.

"Hamburgh, March 28.

"In Italy, as well as on the Rhine, no operations of any moment have hitherto taken place; but in the former country, the moſt formidable preparations are made both by the archduke and Buonaparte.

"The hereditary prince of Wertemburgh is now on the point of departing from this place for England."

"Breſlaw, March 24.

"Several traitors and malcontents in Sileſia, as well as in the South of Pruſſia, who had plotted an inſurrection againſt the lawful government of the country, have lately been apprehended and lodged in different priſons.—Among them are a counſellor at war, a captain, a phyſician, a profeſſor, and ſome merchants."

"Hanover, March 26.

"It is a certain fact, that the emperor of Ruſſia has ordered a declaration to be delivered on his part to the cabinet of Berlin, purporting, that if his Pruſſian majeſty ſhould form any cloſer connection with the French republic, or plans ſhould be conceived tending to impair the Germanic conſtitution, and to diſmember the provinces, and eſpecially the eccleſiaſtical ſtates of Germany, his majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias would find himſelf obliged to accede to the coalition, and to put in motion, an army of 200,000 men.

Peterſburgh, March 11.

"A report has been ſpread, and an attempt had been made, to poiſon the emperor, but I am happy to inform you that it is without foundation. It originated from the following circumſtances:—Several ſervants diſpleaſed with their maſters, and availing themſelves of eaſy acceſs which the emperor allows all his ſubjects, denounced their maſters to him, as having conceived the moſt wicked plots againſt his life. This denunciation on being enquired into, proved utterly falſe, and to have been made by theſe ſervants for no other purpoſe than to get rid of their maſters, who were acquitted, and the malicious informers executed.

"Another falſe rumour has likewiſe been in circulation theſe laſt days, namely, that an inſurrection had broken out in the South of Ruſſia, at the head of which were ſeveral general officers, lately diſmiſſed.

"The cenſure of new publications, which has been eſtabliſhed at Riga, as well as in other places of the empire, eſpecially for the purpoſe of ſcrutinizing all ſuch works as are imported from abroad, is much more ſevere than even that at Vienna; for all the prohibited books are immediately committed to the flames. A very convincing proof this, that the emperor deteſts Jacobin principles."

By letters from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 17th of January, we are informed that a very valuable Dutch ſhip, under American colors, had been brought in there by l'Oiſeau frigate, capt. Stephens. The cargo had coſt 800,000l. at Batavia. The ſquadron with ſir George Keith Elphinſtone had ſent to intercept the French frigates, returned to the Cape after cruizing five weeks off the Mauritius, where they learnt that the enemy had gone to Batavia to refit, after the action with the Arrogant and Victorious of 74 guns. The ſquadron took ſix veſſels with proviſions, ſlaves and merchandize, and might have made ſeveral other captures, but they were daily in expectation of falling in with the enemy, conſiſting of either ſix or nine large frigates.

Our ſhips conſiſted of the Sceptre, 64—Jupiter, 50—Brave, 40—Creſcent, 36—Spynx, 24, under the command of captain Loſack, of the Jupiter, who afterwards proceeded to Madagaſcar, where they completely deſtroyed the French ſettlement, as they had no force to oppoſe them in reconnoitering the French harbours at the Mauritius and the Iſle of Bourdon, four batteries, and a mortar battery opened upon them at the latter place; but neither the ſhips had a man hurt, or received any material damage. The Spaniſh war was not known at the Cape at the above date.

Admiral Pringle had ordered the above ſhips to prepare for ſea immediately.

Every thing was tranquil at the Cape, and proviſions cheap—European articles ſold at near 200 per cent. profit.

The credit of the bank of England does not appear to have ſuffered on the continent, if we may judge from the courſe of exchange on Hamburgh, which has been gradually riſing for ſome time paſt. Yeſterday it was one and a half per cent. higher in our favour, than on Friday.

Very conſiderable quantities of Bullion are coming over to this country from Hamburgh.

A meſſenger ſet off yeſterday morning with diſpatches to admiral ſir John Jervis, to be forwarded by the lively frigate, from Portſmouth, in which ſhip the honorary medals conferred by his majeſty, in compliment of the late victory over the Spaniſh fleet, to the admirals and captains, are to be conveyed.

April 6.

Yeſterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer wrote a letter to the governor of the bank, deſiring to ſee him and the deputy governor this day in Downing ſtreet, to deliberate on the terms of the loan.

In conſequence of the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that another loan would be required for the emperor of Germany and that we muſt buy with hard caſh his co-operation as an ally, and purchaſe his efforts even for his own ſalvation, though we acknowledge that we have no money, even for our own occaſions, Stocks fell yeſterday one per cent. and there is no doubt but they muſt fall ſtill further. The miniſter has demoliſhed every remnant of hope. It is now determined, obſtinate War; Mr. Pitt ſtands up the principle, and the laſt ſhilling, as well as the laſt guinea, muſt be hazarded on the conteſt.

The Marquis Cornwallis, who took leave of the King yeſterday previous to his going to India, is to be accompanied by Col. Duncomb and Capt. Philips as ſoon as the nuptials of his ſon are celebrated; his lordſhip in the courſe of next week will embark on board the Virginia, 44 gun ſhip, lying at Portſmouth.

It is certain, that great preparations are making along the French coaſt, for ſome foreign expedition.

The Breſt fleet is not yet ready for ſea, which is the occaſion of lord Bridport's having returned into port.

The King has ſignified that he will receive the city addreſs at the levee but only ten perſons in the whole are to attend its preſentation.

SALISBURY, April 3.

The corporation of this city, at a common council held on Thurſday laſt, reſolved on an addreſs to his majeſty, in which, after deploring that his majeſty's miniſters have plunged us into a war, "undefined in its principle, and unattainable in its object—a war that has been, and ſtill continues to be, carried on by an unexampled profuſion of the pubic money, a ſyſtem of deluſion and corrupt influence which threatens the ſubverſion of the principles of our excellent conſtitution"—they earneſtly beſeech his majeſty to diſmiſs his preſent miniſters, &c.

It was reſolved, that the ſaid addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, by the mayor, and that the members for the city ſhould be requeſted to attend him in preſenting it.

BOSTON, May 17.

On Sunday arrived at Salem, Capt. Ropes in a barque from Calcutta. On her paſſage in the Weſt India latitudes, was brought to by a French privateer, and commanded on board with his papers—When 4 men from the Republican veſſel were ſent to the barque. Capt. Ropes diſcovering that the privateer had but few men on board (having been weakened by manning other prizes) and they intended to capture his veſſel, he hailed her, and commanded the mate and crew to confine the privateerſmen who were on board, and uſe a few carriage guns they had on board, to keep the privateer off. After a few ineffectual attempts to reduce the American, the Frenchman at length came to terms—agreeing to put Capt R in poſſeſſion of his veſſel if he would inſure the return of the 4 privateerſmen. This was readily conſented to, and Capt. R. got on board and purſued the remainder of his paſſage in ſafety.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

By the arrivals on Saturday, from England and Ireland, we have received a regular continuation of our advices; from the former to the 6th of April, and the latter to the laſt of March;

The moſt material articles which preſent themſelves to our notice, are the reported intentions of the Emperor of Ruſſia to interfere in the affairs of the more ſouthern parts of Europe; and the expected operations of the Archduke Charles and General Buonaparte in Italy.

To the former we think a great degree of probability may be attached. The undue preponderance which the King of Pruſſia might acquire by the accompliſhment of his views, in conjunction with the French Republic, upon the Germanic empire, would not, in the view of other nations, accord with that line of police, long eſtabliſhed, for preventing the ſacrifice of one power to the aggrandizement of another. That intentions of this nature are in agitation by the king of Pruſſia, the Emperor has formerly declared in a late reſcript addreſſed to the different ſtates of the empire, was no longer a ſecret.

The operations in Italy muſt prove of very ſerious conſequence. The perſonal bravery and activity of the two lately ſucceſsful leaders, will ſtimulate exertions that will probably prove deciſive, and that ſpeedily, of the fate of the two powers in that quarter. Capt. Duplex, of the Fair American, has ſtated to us that on his departure from Cowes, he ſaw London papers of the 8th of April (but which he could not procure to bring with him) one of which, a morning paper, ſtated, that the Archduke had been defeated; but that the other, an evening paper, (the Sun) contradicted the intelligence.

The complexion of affairs in other quarters appears ſtill gloomy. The diſtreſſes of the war are deeply felt; and although in Great Britain remonſtrances againſt the miniſters and continuance of the war, appear to increaſe in number, we perceive no other ground, or advances, which indicate a ſpeedy accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an event.

In the Fair American, Capt. Duplex, from London, came paſſengers, John B. Church, Eſq. (late member of the Engliſh parliament) his lady and family.

Mr. Church has taken his Excellency the governor's private manſion houſe in Broadway; and we underſtand intends making this city his permanent place of reſidence.

The Emperor of Germany has given Gen. Wurmſer, who is ſaid to have been received at Vienna with every mark of reſpect, the chief command in Hungary.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated May 7.

"An expedition of ſome magnitude was formed againſt Porto Rico, about a fortnight ago, by the Britiſh admiral and general from Martinique. They carried with them ſeveral ſhips of the line, ſome frigates, and a great many tranſports and ſmall veſſels. After having effected a landing at Cangrejos, erected batteries within gun-ſhot of the bridge, and bombarded the out works in the neighbourhood of St. Chriſtophers ſo effectually as to demoliſh the formidable batteries. They ſuddenly relinquiſhed the enterpriſe, and embarked laſt Sunday morning, after leaving behind their artillery, ammunition, proviſions, baggage &c. &c. This retreat was ſudden and unexpected, and has diſappointed many.

The failure of this expedition cannot be explained ſatisfactorily, but I believe it was occaſioned by defective intelligence reſpecting the ſtrength of the fortifications and a want of troops, as they took with them ſcarcely 3000 men. The Engliſh loſt 100 men killed and wounded, and as many more by deſertion. The Spaniards had 500 men killed in the different engagements. This buſineſs has been badly conducted on the part of the Engliſh."

In the Senate, on Wedneſday laſt, as is uſual, a committee was appointed to draft an anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech to both houſes. The committee conſiſted of Meſſrs Tracy, Sedgwick and Livermore. They reported an anſwer on Friday, which underwent ſome diſcuſſion; was recommitted, and two members (Meſſrs. Henry and Tazewell,) added to the committee. The Senate met on Saturday to receive the ſecond report which was made a little before two o'clock; and after being read, was, on motion of the chairman, ordered to lie on the table till Monday.

Extract of a letter from Salem (Maſſ.) May 16th, 1797.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you that I this day received letters from Mr Bayard and Mr. Canot, who forward me two awards, one of £.460 ſterling with intereſt from the 14th Auguſt 1795 as compenſation for the loſs and damages ſuſtained by the capture of ſchooner Polly, John Shillaber, maſter, who you remember was taken and carried into Bermuda, and there tried and cleared. The other for £.600, with intereſt from 24th May, 1794, as compenſation for the loſs and damages ſuſtained by the capture of the ſchooner Polly, Nathaniel Knight, maſter, who was carried into Jamaica, and there tried and cleared.

Capt. John Barr has alſo an award for the capture of his ſchooner Neptune, of £.430 ſterling, which was taken at the time capt. Shillaber was at Bermuda and cleared.

In order that you may have a full underſtanding of the adjuſtment of theſe caſes, I encloſe you a copy of one of the awards.

This day capt. John Bickford, in Mr Gray's ſhip, arrived from Calcutta, and capt. Orne's Bark, John Ropes, arrived on Sunday laſt."

CHARLESTON, May 20.

The ſchooner Corporal Trim, which arrived yeſterday, was detained by an embargo upwards of 70 days at New-Orleans, which would not have been taken off, had there not arrived a diſpatch boat from Spain, which required a Spaniſh general, named Fontelbar, who was there, to return immediately to Spain; this general, not chooſing to take paſſage in a Spaniſh veſſel, hired an American veſſel to carry him; in conſequence of this, liberty was given to three American veſſels to ſail with the one the general was on board; the Corporal Trim was one of the three.

The report was, that general Fontelbar would, on his arrival in Spain, be appointed to the chief command of Louiſiana; and when he returned, the Baron Carondolet, the preſent governor of Louiſiana, was to be promoted to the viceroyalty of Chili.

Captain White, late of the ſhip Carolina Planter, belonging to this port, came paſſenger in the Corporal Trim; his ſhip was taken on her voyage from Jamaica to this port, by a French ſloop, mounting 18 guns, called the Henrietta, which formerly ſailed from this port. The ſhip and cargo were ſold, and the proceeds lodged in the hands of the auditor general at New Orleans, until an examination could be entered into.

The Henrietta alſo had captured, and carried into New Orleans, a New York brig, belonging to Richard Yates and Son, commanded by a capt Troup, loaden with rum and ſugar; this brig and cargo had alſo been ſold, and the money lodged with the auditor general.

The Corporal Trim, on her paſſage, was brought to, off the Havannah, by an Engliſh privateer, which after examining her very ſtrictly, permitted her to proceed.

Major Smith of the Cheraws in this ſtate, who went down the Miſſiſippi laſt fall, returned in the Corporal Trim. He informs, that Mr. Ellicott, the commiſſioner of the United States appointed to run the line between the Spaniſh ſettlements and the United States, is now encamped at the Natches; that he had aſcertained that the line would croſs the river at Loftus's Bluff, which is 30 leagues below the Natches. Mr. Ellicot had experienced various delays and vexations from the Spaniſh officers appointed to meet him, he had been once on the point of returning, but latterly their conduct had been more conſiſtent, and Major Smith believes the line will be eſtabliſhed before Mr. Ellicott leaves that country, as the Spaniards had burnt their works, and withdrawn their garriſons from the Walnut Hills and the Natches, both of which places were conſidered by the Spaniards as belonging to the United States.

May 22.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated May 10, 1797.

"Had it not been for the firm and independent conduct of his excellency the earl of Santa Clara, the preſent governor of this iſland, our trade would have been as effectually interrupted with this port as it is already with the Britiſh Iſlands by the piratical depredations of the French privateers.

"I formerly mentioned to you, that they had the aſſurance to take two American ſhips in one day, almoſt under the guns of the Moro, bound in, and that the governor not only ordered them to be inſtantly delivered up, but accompanied that order by a ſevere reprimand to the captains of the privateers; his excellency has ſince intimated to Monſieur Bondeneau, the agent or vice-conſul of the French republic, lately arrived here, that he is determined to preſerve the intercourſe of neutral nations with this port free and uninterrupted, and whatever may be their inſtructions, that the French cruiſers are on no account to interrupt any neutral veſſels bound to or from this port; and the agent has (as I am credibly informed) paſſed theſe orders to the captains of the French privateers that were then in this port, and no inſtance has ſince occurred of their acting contrary to them.

"The preſent governor is one of the moſt upright juſt and independent men that ever preſided in any part of the Spaniſh dominions; and has adopted a ſyſtem ſo different from his predeceſſors, in the diſpatch of public buſineſs, that the tedious delays and difficulties uſually experienced here, and which had become proverbial, exiſt no longer in his department. He is to be ſeen and ſpoke with at all hours, by all ranks of people, and promiſes to be the moſt popular governor they have hitherto had in this iſland."

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) May 25.

Laſt week arrived here in 19 days from Baſſeterre, the brig Hull Packet, Captain Andrew Bent, who was taken on his paſſage from Barbadoes to this port, by a French privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe, where his cargo was condemned and ſold, and his veſſel cleared, after being detained twenty days.

Capt. Bent left at Baſſeterre, the ſchooner Milton, Brooks, of New-York, veſſel and cargo condemned; brig Lucy, Bunker, of New York; brig Hannah, Jeffers, do. brig Eliza, Simpſon, do. veſſel and cargo condemned; brig Nancy, Nemo, Richmond, veſſel and cargo condemned; brig Joſeph, Taylor, Alexandria, cargo condemned, veſſel cleared, ſchooner Molly, Millet, Salem, do. brig Diana, Fairchild New York, cleared; brig Virginia, Butts, Norfolk, veſſel and cargo condemned; ſchooner Polly, Willis, ——, cleared; ſchooner Polly, Bonticou, of Philadelphia; ſhip Adolphus, Billings, do. from Surinam, ſhip and cargo condemned.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Peterſburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and ſome negro houſes—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, and the land will be ſhewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaſer the terms, or apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunſwick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

Juſt come to hand, and for Sale at the Printing Office,

An Additional Aſſortment of BOOKS—among which are—

A new EDITION of the

LAWS of the UNITED STATES,

From the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, which terminated March 3, 1797, in three Volumes.—Price Six Dollars.

The Acts of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs may be had ſeparately.

ALSO,

LOVE AND PATRIOTISM,

Or the extraordinary adventures of M. DUPORTAIL, late Major General in the armies of the United States—interſperſed with many ſurpriſing incidents in the Life of the late Count Pulauſki.

AND

IMPERIAL, ROYAL and DEMY LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY BOOKS.

May 22, 1797.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder for caſh, on Saturday the 3d of June,

A LIKELY Negro WOMAN and Two CHILDREN, at the Houſe belonging to the eſtate of Mr. George Dudgeon, nearly oppoſite Peterſburg warehouſe.

NATHANIEL BARKER.
GEORGE YOUNG.
ELIZABETH TOMMAS.

May 25, 1797.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

CONGRESS.

Yeſterday at 12 o'clock, the Senate in a body, waited on the Preſident of the United States, at his own houſe, and preſented the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes of Congreſs, at the opening of the ſeſſion.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

The ſenate of the United States requeſt you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehenſive and intereſting detail you have given in your ſpeech to both houſes of Congreſs, on the exiſting ſtate of the union.

While we regret the neceſſity of the preſent meeting of the legiſlature, we wiſh to expreſs our entire approbation of your conduct in convening it, on this momentuous occaſion.

The ſuperintendance of our national faith, honor and dignity, being in a great meaſure, conſtitutionally depoſited with the executive, we obſerve, with ſingular ſatisfaction, the vigilance, firmneſs, and promptitude, exhibited by you, in this critical ſtate of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your adminiſtration. And we are ſenſible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government ſhould adopt a language and ſyſtem of conduct, which ſhall be cool, juſt, and diſpaſſionate, but firm, explicit and decided.

We are equally deſirous, with you to obſerve peace and friendſhip with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honor nor intereſts of the United States, forbid advances for ſecuring theſe deſirable objects, by amicable negociation with the French republic. This method of adjuſting national differences, is not only the moſt mild, but the moſt rational and humane, and with governments diſpoſed to be juſt, can ſeldom fail of ſucceſs, when fairly, candidly and ſincerely uſed. If we have committed errors, and can be made ſenſible of them, we agree with you, in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compenſate the injuries which may have been conſequent thereon; and we truſt the French republic will be actuated by the ſame juſt and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore moſt ſincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our exiſting differences with that republic by negociation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, intereſts and honor of our nation—And you may reſt aſſured, of our moſt cordial co-operation, ſo far as it may become neceſſary, in this purſuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our ſincere wiſh, but ſuch being the lot of humanity that nations will not always reciprocate peaceful diſpoſitions; it is our firm belief that effectual meaſures of defence will tend to inſpire that national ſelf reſpect and confidence at home, which is the unfailing ſource of reſpectability abroad, to check aggreſſion and prevent war.

While we are endeavouring to adjuſt our differences with the French republic by amicable negociation, the progreſs of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the preſent diſpoſition to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, prove to us your vigilant care, in recommending to our attention effectual meaſures of defence.

Thoſe which you recommend whether they relate to external defence, by permitting citizens to arm for the purpoſe of repelling aggreſſions on their commercial rights, and by providing ſea convoys, or to internal defence, by increaſing the eſtabliſhments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a proviſional army, by reviſing the militia laws, and fortifying, more completely, our ports and harbours; will meet our conſideration under the influence of the ſame juſt regard for the ſecurity, intereſt, and honor of our country—which dictated your recommendation.

Practices ſo unnatural and iniquitous as thoſe you ſtate, of our own citizens, converting their property and perſonal exertions into the means of annoying our trade, and injuring their fellow citizens, deſerve legal ſeverity commenſurate with their turpitude.

Although the ſenate believe, that the proſperity and happineſs of our country does not depend on general and extenſive political connexions with European nations, yet we can never loſe ſight of the propriety as well as neceſſity of enabling the executive, by ſufficient and liberal ſupplies, to maintain, and even extend our foreign intercourſe, as exigencies may require, repoſing full confidence in the executive, in whom the conſtitution has placed the powers of negociation.

We learn with ſincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow citizens from their government. Attempts ſo wicked, wherever they exiſt, cannot fail to excite our utmoſt abhorrence. A government choſen by the people for their own ſafety and happineſs, and calculated to ſecure both, cannot loſe their affections, ſo long as its adminiſtration purſues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your reſolution to obſerve a conduct juſt and impartial to all nations, a ſacred regard to our national engagements, and not to impair the right of our government, contains principles which cannot fail to ſecure to your adminiſtration the ſupport of the national Legiſlature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealouſies among us, and to convince the world that our government and your adminiſtration of it cannot be ſeparated from the affectionate ſupport of every good citizen. And the Senate cannot ſuffer the preſent occaſion to paſs, without thus publicly and ſolemnly expreſſing their attachment to the conſtitution and government of their country, and as they hold themſelves reſponſible to their conſtituents, their conſciences and their God, it is their determination by all their exertions to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the government, ſo highly injurious to the honor, ſafety and independence of the United States.

We are happy, ſince our ſentiments on the ſubject are in perfect uniſon with yours, in this public manner to declare, that we believe the conduct of the government has been juſt and impartial to foreign nations, and that thoſe internal regulations which have been eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy, in poſſeſſing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your ſtation, to maintain unſullied the honor, preſerve the peace, and ſupport the independence of our country; to acquire and eſtabliſh which, in connection with your fellow citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a principal part of your life.

To aid you, in the honorable and arduous exertions, as it is our duty, ſo it ſhall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourſelves, Sir, that the proceedings of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs will manifeſt to the world, that althe' the United States love peace, they will be independent. That they are ſincere in their declarations to be juſt to the French and all other nations, and expect the ſame in return.

If the ſenſe of juſtice, a love of moderation and peace, ſhall influence their councils—which we ſincerely hope, we ſhall have juſt grounds to expect, peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preſerved.

But if we are ſo unfortunate, as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjuſted between nations ſhall be rejected—The determination, "not to ſurrender in any manner the rights of the government" being ſo inſeparably connected with the dignity, intereſt, and independence of our country, ſhall, by us, be ſteadily and inviolably ſupported.

To which the PRESIDENT returned the following reply.

Mr. Vice Preſident and Gentlemen of the Senate,

IT would be an affectation in me, to diſſemble, the pleaſure I feel in receiving this kind addreſs.

My long experience of the wiſdom, fortitude, and patriotiſm of the Senate of the United States, enhances in my eſtimation, the value of thoſe obliging expreſſions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the paſt, and an affecting encouragement to conſtancy and perſeverance in future.

Our ſentiments appear to be ſo entirely in uniſon, that I cannot but believe them to be, the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the preſent ſtate of the nation. While ſuch principles and affections prevail, they will form an indiſſoluble bond of union, and a ſure pledge, that our country has no eſſential injury to apprehend from any appearances abroad. In a humble reliance on Divine Providence, we may reſt aſſured, that while we reiterate, with ſincerity, our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminiſhed, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarniſhed, by any nation, or combinations of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

PETERSBURG, *June 2.*

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 26, 1797

"There is nothing new ſtirring among ſt us at preſent, but all appear to be anxious for the iſſue of the queſtion, now before Congreſs. This ſeſſion will undoubtedly be important, big with intereſted conſequences to the commercial intereſts of America—Some talk of an embargo—a ſubject on which I hope Congreſs will be cool and deliberate.

"The treatment of Mr. Pinckney does not appear to be ſingular; the Directory were in an ill humour; thirteen other foreign miniſters were diſmiſſed—perhaps they did not like to have ſo many foreign ambaſſadors reſiding among them during the time of a general election.—However, it is the beſt policy of America, "as much as poſſible to follow peace with all men."

Accounts from Paris mention, that Thomas Paine left that city about the 1ſt of March, on his return to America.

DANIEL PECK,
BLACKSMITH,

TAKES liberty to inform the public that he has opened ſhop in Pocohontas, near the ſhip yard, where he ſhall be happy in executing any work in his trade, that he may be entruſted with—He learned his profeſſion in Philadelphia, where he had an opportunity of acquiring an adequate knowledge of his buſineſs, particular in the work uſually about Mills, Carriages, Veſſels, &c. His work will be executed in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Peterſburg, June 1, 1797. (4)

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward in Lunenburg county, a Negro Woman by the name of PRESSE, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and ſenſible, is a little round ſhouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a ſtriped rapper, and copperas and white ſtriped habit; I expect ſhe will change her name, and try to paſs for a free woman, I am ſure ſhe will try to make down the country and perhaps to Peterſburg.

All maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking in any ſuch ſlave, ſhe is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes ſome time laſt ſummer, ſhe ſays ſhe is well acquainted in Peterſburg, City Point, and Broadway. Any perſon that will take up and ſecure the ſaid negro in any jail ſo that I get her again, or return her to me, ſhall receive the above reward. SETH WARD.

June 1, 1797. (3w)

STRAYED or Stolen off the Commons of this Town, on Thurſday evening, the 18th of May, a likely BAY HORSE, about 5 feet high, 15 years old, his hind feet white above his foot-locks, appears to be hard rode, which may be diſcovered on examination of his feet, has a ſhort ſcrape tail, and has no mark that I remember.—Whoever will deliver the thief to me, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars reward; or for the Horſe only, Five Dollars.

CHARLES WATTS.

Pride's Old-Field, May 24, 1797.

Peterſburg Theatre.

This Evening, June 2, will be preſented,
The admired COMEDY, called the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr. TURNBULL.
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr. BIGNALL.
Joſeph Surface,	Mr. J. WEST.
Charles Surface,	Mr. GREEN.
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr. RADCLIFFE.

[Being his firſt Appearance on this Stage.

Moſes,	Mr. MORTON.
Trip,	Mr. COPELAND.
Carleſs,	Mr. ASHTON.
Rowley,	Mr. HEELY.
Crabtree,	Mr. T. WEST.
Lady Teazle,	Mrs. J. WEST.
Lady Sneerwell,	Mrs. TURNBULL.
Maria,	Mrs. GREEN.
Mrs. Candour,	Mrs. SHAW.

End of the PLAY, a Song, by Mr. J. WEST.

To which will be added the FARCE, of the

IRISHMAN IN LONDON.

Mr. Froſt,	Mr. TURNBULL.
Mr. Coloony,	Mr. MORTON.
Capt. Seymour,	Mr. RADCLIFFE.
Edward,	Mr. J. WEST.
Murtoch Delany,	Mr. GREEN.
Cymon,	Mr. BIGNALL.
Caroline,	Mrs. GREEN.
Louiſa,	Mrs SHAW.
Cubba,	Miſs WEST.

Tickets to be had at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s—PIT 4s. 6d.

Doors to be opened at Six, and begin preciſely at Seven o'Clock.

N. B. There will be a PLAY and FARCE at the Theatre, every evening during this week.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

A PRECAUTION.

MR. PRENTIS, there is this day publiſhed in your paper A CAUTION by a certain JOHN GOODE, of Brunſwick county, not to take an aſſignment of a bond preſented by him to the ſubſcriber, conditioned for £269: 10, payable the 15th of June, &c. Sir, give the gentleman to underſtand, that the bond is, and will be, until that period, in the ſaid ſubſcriber's hands; and as he was well acquainted with the land and title, to pay the money, or he may give up the agreement land and premiſes, and apply for a ſettlement and reliquiſhment of the bargain.

THOMAS CLAY.

May 30, 1797. (2)

On Saturday, the 24th day of June next, at the dwelling houſe of JOHN RODGERS DAVIES, in the Town of Peterſburg:

THE Subſcribers, by virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to them by the ſaid DAVIES, and bearing date the 18th day of April 1795, will ſell to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, ſo much of the property comprized in the ſaid deed, as will be ſufficient to pay to ELISHA KING the ſum of £111: 11; with intereſt from the 25th day of December 1795. The property conveyed by the ſaid deed, conſiſts of a leaſe for ſeven or eight years in the houſe and lot in which the ſaid DAVIES now reſides; a Negro Woman, a Horſe, ſundry articles of houſehold furniture, and a ſmall Tract of Land in Suſſex.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
WILLIAM COLE.

May 22, 1797. (3p)

INTENDING to Europe for a few months, to return in the ſpring—I leave Mr. WILLIAM MAITLAND my Attorney

GEORGE WILSON.

Peterſburg, May 29, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 2d of this month, the following deſcribed boys, one named PLEASANT WAMOCK, has light hair, a round brown jacket, with thickſett overalls of an olive colour, and a ſhort coat of a light coloured coating, with different other clothes with him unknown; he can work well at the taylor's trade, and is about 16 or 17 years of age, and a ſmall ſize.

JAMES KEY is the name of the other, he has red hair and freckled face, a round drab coloured jacket, light mixed Virginia cloth overalls, and has been learning the ſame trade; he is 14 years of age laſt fall, they had tolerable good ſhoes with them—If they return home without any further trouble, they will be favourably done by; but I forewarn every perſon from harbouring or carrying away the above deſcribed boys at their peril. I will give the above reward to any perſon that will bring them home to me, or Ten Dollars to confine them, ſo that I get them again.

JOHN KEY.

Peterſburg, May 29, 1797. (3)

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK,

A POWERFUL Jack-Aſs, four feet ſeven inches high, remarkable large made, was got by the noted Royal Gift, now riſing ſeven years old, and in high perfection—Stands at my ſtable in Amelia county, and will be let to Mares at Six Dollars the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Dollars, if paid before the firſt day of September next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire, with one ſhilling and ſixpence to the groom for each mare. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, and due attention will be paid to mares, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

JOHN TOWNES, Jun.

March 29, 1797. cutf.

J. & E. NEWCOMB,

Have juſt received, and now opening for SALE, at their STORE in BOLLINGBROOK-STREET,

A general aſſortment of the following Goods, viz.

IRISH Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Tambour'd and croſs-barr'd Muſlins,
Striped and plain ditto,
Muſſinet,
Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton, ditto,
Muſlin Cravats,
Printed Muſlin,
Ribbons, Lace & Edging,
Black Gallon binding,
Blue and Green ditto,
Necklaces and Ear-drops,
Lockets and Locket Chains,
Tea-Boards and Waiters,
Plain and clouded Nankeens,
Jeans and Durants,
Ginghams and India Cottons,
Hoſery,
Men's and Children's fine Hats,
Ladies Calimanco Shoes,
Aſſortment of Hardware,
Crates of Liverpool Ware,
4d. 6d, 8d. and 10d. Nails,
Brown Linens,
Roſe, Cotton Cards,
Freſh Teas and Coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Weſt India and N. E. Rum,
French and Apple Brandy,
Liſbon and Teneriffe Wine,
Pepper, Alſpice and Nutmegs,
Salt looſe and in Sacks,
Bacon and Corn,
Powder and Shot,
Alſo two neat Riding Chairs compleat, with Harneſs,
Carriage Fringe, &c.

Peterſburg, May 27, 1797. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Fletcher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (tf)

I WISH to ſell 4666 2-3 Acres of MILITARY LAND in one ſurvey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-Weſt Territory.—Application to the ſubſcriber will be attended to—alſo ſeveral valuable LOTS of LAND on the South-ſide of Waſhington ſtreet, in the Town of Peterſburg.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

A CAUTION!

I HEREBY forewarn the public againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond executed by me to Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, on the 30th day of April, 1796, for the ſum of £269: 10, payable the 15th day of the next month. This bond was given in part for a ſum of money agreed to be paid for a tract of land which I purchaſed of the ſaid Clay—the title to the ſaid land is contеſted, and I am determined neither to pay the amount of the ſaid bond, either to Mr. Clay, or to any other perſon who may imprudently take an aſſignment thereof, until my title ſhall be made complete and ſecure.

JOHN GOODE.

Brunſwick, May 16, 1797. (6tp)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on the 30th April laſt, from the ſubſcriber at Campbell court-houſe, a ſtout made negro fellow, of a yellow complexion, called BEN, twenty-ſix years of age, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, with a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks, occaſioned by a bile, one of his legs is apt to ſwell, occaſioned by an old ſore, he is a very ſenſible fellow, and has been generally employed in taking care of horſes, and will try to paſs as a free man, he was taken up in Peterſburg on the 12th inſtant, but broke looſe and made his eſcape; took with him when he went away, two broad cloth coats, one of which was brown, and the other a dark grey, with a ſtriped jacket and ſattinet breeches.—Maſters of veſſels and others are cautioned againſt employing or harbouring him. The above reward, together with the milage the law allows will be paid to any perſon who may apprehend him out of this county, and bring him home to me, or Ten Dollars if ſecured in goal and notice given

JAMES MILLER.

May 18, 1797. 4p.

Blank Writs, for Sale at this Office.

On Friday the 2d day of June, will be ſold on the premiſes, in the Town of Peterſburg,

A VARIETY of Articles in the Coachmaking buſineſs, all one Horſe, belonging to the eſtate of D J Manley, dec. on a credit until Chriſtmas; bond and good ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.—At the ſame time will be rented until Chriſtmas, the ſhops lately occupied by the Manley.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 25, 1797. (3)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the late Devereux Jarrat Manley, dec. are requeſted to make them known as ſpeedy as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for diſcharging the ſame—and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, will pleaſe to take notice, that all accounts remaining unſettled the laſt of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (9w)

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, of Cheſterfield county, on the 10th inſtant, a Bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 inches high, the fore and hind right foot white, a ſnip on the noſe, bob tail and mane, about 16 years old, has been badly foundered, and appraiſed to Fifteen Dollars.

ALEXANDER BASS.

May 24, 1797. (ec3*)

THE Sloop BETSEY, JOHN COUSENS maſter, brought to this place three bundles of FRYING PANS marked J. G. (which ſhe took out of the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Vickery, lately arrived at Norfolk) for which no owner has as yet appeared.—They may be had by application to the ſubſcriber, on payment of the freight from Norfolk to this place, and the coſt of this adverteſement.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

Peterſburg, May 15, 1797. (ec3)

To be ſold for Ready Money, upon the premiſes, on Wedneſday the 7th day of June next, agreeably to a deed of truſt to us given at the decretal order of the Hon. High Court of Chancery made in this caſe,

THE Houſe wherein ERASMUS GILL now reſides, and certain Lands adjoining thereto; alſo ſeveral valuable Slaves and Houſehold Furniture, as enumerated in ſaid truſt, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary to diſcharge certain debts due to Campbell and Wheeler, for themſelves and others, agreeable to ſaid decretal order, and the expences of the ſale.

JOHN VERELL.
JOHN NICHOLAS.
ROBERT BOLLING.

Peterſburg, May 13, 1797. (tf.)

LOST or MISLAID, or probably put into the hands of ſome perſon to collect) by Matthew Wills, dec. a number of papers conſiſting of bonds and accounts, againſt ſundry perſons in and near Peterſburg, for money due Griſſet Davis, dec. which bonds and accounts were put into the hands of Matthew Wills, dec. for collection, by Abraham Green, adminiſtrator of ſaid Griſſet Davis. Any perſon giving information of the above bonds and accounts to either of the ſubſcribers, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; and all perſons are hereby forewarned paying any money to any perſon on account of ſaid Griſſet Davis, except to Abraham Green, or his lawful agent.

ABRAHAM GREEN, of Amelia.
WILLIS WILLS, Adm'r of Matthew Wills, of Warminſter, Amherſt county.

April 9, 1797. (2w)

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, in Campbell county, a likely Negro MAN, by the name of GABRIL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a ſcar on his upper lip occaſioned by fighting, can play on the fiddle, and the joint of his right hand wriſt ſhow marks of being ſo merly hurt, has three ſmall lumps on his breaſt, large feet wide across the tread, often changes his dreſs, paſſes for a free man, having a paſs that certifies him to have been ſet free by John Johnſon, ſigned by William Alexander for Robert Alexander, clerk of Campbell; which paſs he has got from a free negro of that county—the paſs certifies him to be by the name of Kitts, and he paſſes by the name of Kit Morgan; it is certain he is in or about Peterſburg, and ſays he intends to take ſhipping, as he has been heard of in a few miles of that place—Any perſon delivering the ſaid negro to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward; putting him in jail, and ſending me a letter by poſt or otherwiſe, to Lynchburg or New London, will be ſufficient.

BENJAMIN HADEN.

Campbell county, May 26, 1797.

N. B I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him out of the ſtate. (2p)

tre ication; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES

Brunswick, February 6, 1797. 4m

The noted thorough-bred Horse

PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north side of the River, where he flatters himself his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North side of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subscriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

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FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 24 miles above Petersburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by survey 621 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all necessary houses, viz. a dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, dairy, grainary, stables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Possession may be had on the first of November next, and the Land will be shewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who resides on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 8m

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powdered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS Christopher F Parnell sailed master of the sloop Union, belonging to the subscriber, in October last, from Baltimore, bound to Boston; from whence he is supposed to have gone to the West Indies, and to have disposed of vessel and cargo, with a fraudulent intention of appropriating the same to his own use: And whereas a person last month arrived at Wilmington in this state, with a very large sum of money, and called himself Chistopher Williams, who from suspicious circumstances was taken into custody, and on examination proved to be the above Parnell: And said Parnell having found means to obtain his liberty, crossed Roanoke river at this place some time last week, on his way Northwardly—The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure him so that he may be brought to justice, except taken in the county of Baltimore.—Said Parnell is about five feet seven inches high, slim built, small black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, much marked with the small pox, lisps a little when he speaks quick.—He rode in a sulkey with springs, and drove a likely light grey mare.

JOHN MILLER, of Howard-street, Baltimore.

Halifax, (N. C.) May 6, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's *Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg, (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous Evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided half of Westbrook Warehouse. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

G. WILSON

Petersburg, May 5, 1797 (tf.)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his store, in the house formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Massenburg's, in Sycomore-street:—a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, West India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyson and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Cassimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be sold low for cash, &c.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

☞ Subscribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newspapers, will oblige him, by discharging their accounts.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L C.

APRIL, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets,—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

FOR SALE,

THE LONG STORE nearly opposite Cedar-Point Warehouse, and at present occupied by Messrs Swann and Ellis, Cabinet-makers. For terms, apply to

JOHN WILDER.

April 18, 1797. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderson's Commerce,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Costigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailiments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Essays,
Life of Christ,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Physician,
Family Physician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheselden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrocke on History,
Bossuet's Universal History,
Davidson's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyssey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Displayed,
Winterbottom's History of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morse's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Washington's Letters,
President's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinson's Works,
Johnson's Works,
Thompson's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakespear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Justice,
History of Woman,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticism,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertson's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient History,
Smith's Essays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Discourses,
History of France,
——— of England,
——— of Court of Berlin,
——— of American Revolution,
——— of French Revolution,
——— of Massachusetts,
——— of Vermont,
——— of New Hampshire,
——— of Nova-Scotia
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Fergusson's Astronomy.
Fergusson on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too tedious to be here enumerated.

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and English—Greek, Latin, French and English School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatise on the management of Stock, raising Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription

The Works of the Celebrated

THOMAS PAINE;

To which will be added,

BISHOP WATSON's

Excellent Reply to Mr. Paine's Age of Reason.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This work will contain all Mr. Paine's writings, both those in this Country and in Europe—except his Letter to the President. This edition will, therefore, beside his recent publications, contain many other of his earlier productions which never appeared in any former edition of his works.

II. It will be printed with a new type, on fine paper, in two octavo volumes (containing about 500 pages each) handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to Subscribers at Four Dollars payable on delivery.

When it is considered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in discussing those highest—those dearest interests of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perspicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important subject—And when it is remembered too, that to his seasonable and spirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perseverance and success during the late war, and the final establishment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the possession of his works as a valuable acquisition to his library.

☞ Subscriptions received by the Printer hereof.

The Subscriber has just Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. West-Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797.